several varieties are allowed. The colours of these Lemurs are bright, and distributed so as to form contrasting bands ; thus *I*, coquereli,* a variety of *P. verreauxi,* has a black face and a body mainly white, with splashes of a rich maroon upon the limbs and upon the chest.

These Lemurs are diurnal, and are especially active in the early morning and evening, sleeping, or at any rate remaining quiet, during the heat of the day. Their fitness for an arboreal life is shown by the existence of a parachute-like fold of skin between the arms and the body, which suggests a commencernent of the more complete parachute of Flying Foxes, etc. These Lemurs are said to be reverenced and therefore shielded from injury by the natives of Madagascar.

Sub-Fam. 2. Lemtirinae.—The "True Lemurs "are all inhabitants of Madagascar and of the Comoro Islands. They have not such long hind-limbs as have the members of the last sub-family, nor are the toes webbed. The tooth formula differs from that of the Indrisinae in that there is one more premolar on each side of the upper jaw, and often one more incisor in the lower jaw, making thus a total of thirty-six teeth. Sometimes, however, the incisors of the upper jaw are totally wanting.

The Hattock, genus *Mixocebus,* is a scarce creature, only known from a single species., *M. caniceps.* As it is rare, nothing is known of its habits. It has one pair of upper incisors. The creature is one foot and half an inch long, exclusive of the tail, which is an inch longer than the body.

G-enus *Lepilemur.*—The Lemurs belonging to this genus, entirely confined to Madagascar, as are all the Lemurinae, have received the perfectly unnecessary and pseudo-vernacular name of " Sportive Lemurs"; an equally inappropriate and not at all ingenious name of " Gentle Lemurs" being bestowed upon the allied genus *Hapalemur.* In *Lepilemur* there are seven species, which are to be distinguished from *Mixocebus* in having the tail shorter than the "body. There are no incisors in the upper jaw. The last molar is tricuspidate in the upper jaw; that of the lower jaw has five cusps. They are nocturnal creatures,

and but little
is known of their habits. Previously to Dr. Forsyth Major's visit
to Madagascar only two species of the genus were known ; he has
Mded five others. The length of the body is 14 inches, and that of
the tail 10 inches, in -£. *mustelimis,* which is the largest species.